

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1805.

[No. 1404.]

Vol. V.]

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY** next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds, and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Vine in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — **ALSO,**
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silfies do.
Osnaburghs and Tickenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Alexander Smith & Son
Have just received from on board the brig Ma-
ria, from Lisbon,

72 boxes of **LEMONS**,
In uncommon good order.
They also keep, as usual,
Sugar, in hhds, and barrels.
Jamaica Rum, in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar
New England Rum, in barrels
Salt, of different kinds
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
Whiskey, by the hhd, and barrel
And other **GROCERIES**, as usual; all of
which they will sell low for cash, or exchange
for country produce.
N. B. We also continue to keep a complete
assortment of **BOLTING CLOTHS**, and select
the best **FLOUR** for family use, and will give
the highest price for **FLAX-SEED**.
September 19. d4w

The Subscriber has just Received,
and upon offers for Sale, at his Store in King-
street;

A few hundred weight soft shelled
Almonds; 32 boxes Lisbon Sweetmeats, of a
superior quality, and a large assortment of Lis-
bon Baskets of various sizes.
In addition to the above, he has also on hand,
A complete assortment of **CONFEC-
TIONARY**,
All of which he will sell either by wholesale
or retail, remarkably low for cash.
Matthew Eakin.
September 19. d6t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent. All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
OF Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
OF Baltimore.
September 18. d

RYE WHISKEY.

50 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis-
key.
A few hogheads prime retailing Molasses,
20 1/2 casks Young Hyson Tea, of a very
superior quality.
Assorted Patent Shot, and a variety of British
Gunpowder, from 1 to trade battle—with a
general assortment of Liquors and Groceries—
FOR SALE, by
Mandeville & Jameson.
September 18. d

TO RENT,
A convenient two-story Brick-house
in Wicks River, opposite Capt. George Statum's
For terms apply to,
July 6. John C. Fowell.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

Strayed or Stolen on Monday night last, from the
subscribers,

A **SORREL HORSE**, with a star on his
forehead, has a saddle mark on his left side,
bob tail, 6 years old. Whoever takes up the
said horse and delivers him to the subscribers,
shall have ten dollars reward and for the thief
forty dollars.

MARSTELLER & YOUNG.

September 20. dft

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers give this public notice that
they will not pay any accounts whatsoever
they may be, without being contracted by them-
selves, and no other persons. Or signed by the
captains for the use of their vessels.

JOHN KORN,

JACOB WISEMILLER.

N. B. They will let a three story corner brick
house on Fairfax Street for one or more years.
Possession may be had immediately.

K. & W.

Sept 20. d3t

JUST RECEIVED,

A few chests Young Hyson and
Imperial Teas.

Mould, Tallow, and Spermaceti
Candles, of nice quality;

For Sale, by

John C. Ladd.

September 20. d

NOTICE.

THE late Copartnership of Bennett & Watts,
is dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st of
August last. All those indebted, will please
make payment to Charles Bennett, to whom the
debts are assigned, and those having claims will
apply to him for payment.

Charles Bennett,

John Watts.

September 16. d3w

TO RENT,

A convenient two story BRICK
HOUSE, situate on Prince Street, and now oc-
cupied by Dr. Gillies. Possession may be had on
or before the 10th of October next. Apply to
John Longden.

September 16. d6t

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Wench & Child.
R. T. Hooc.

Sept. 12. d2w.

Mackarel & Whiskey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL just received,
per Schooner Hiram, from Rhode Island:

ALSO,

35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—
and
30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBAC-
CO, warranted good. These articles will be
sold low. Apply to
John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or
13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12. d

Forty Dollars Reward,

For apprehending and securing in any part
of the United States, so that I get him again,
NEGRO ABNER;

HE is a stout, strong, and active fellow;
understands plantation business well and is
a good threemaker; he is about 32 years old,
about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has some
old scars from a whip which he received seven-
teen years ago for running away; he has been
my property ever since and I do not recollect
that he has ever been corrected since, although
often deserved it; he has a mother in Fauquier
county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John
Bronaught, and I have been informed he was
seen on the road enquiring for said place, with
a pass setting forth that he was a free man, and
my name attested to some of them, all of which
are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward
of Forty Dollars to any person that will inform
me of the person or persons guilty of the forge-
ry, provided they are convicted of the same.
The above slave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,

August 14. d

The highest price given for
clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of
this paper.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTON and STEWART,
and for Sale, at their store.

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

O R,

The MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from
James Davidson to the subscriber, for securing
the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to Jo-
seph Thomas and Josiah Faxon, will be exposed
to **PUBLIC SALE**, to the highest bidder, for
ready money, on the premises, on SATURDAY
the 12th day of October next, at four o'clock in
the afternoon, a **HOUSE** and **LOT**, on Prince
Street, between Water and Fairfax Streets, late
occupied by the said James Davidson as a re-
sidence. The House is large and commodious,
and is in a part of the town well calculated for
business of any kind—and the sale will positively
take place.

G. Deneale, Trustee.

September 19. dft

GUNPOWDER.

Just received, and for sale by the sub-
scribers,

15 quarter-casks F and FF Belona Gunpow-
der, of a superior quality.

A L S O,

25 chests Young Hyson Tea,
50 barrels New-England Rum,
10 hogheads Molasses,
10 quarter-casks Malaga Wine,
3 trunks mens' coarse Shoes—and
A quantity Plaster Paris.

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

September 7. d

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the town of PROVIDENCE,
having thought it expedient to postpone
the Sale of the several LOTS in the said town,
advertised for sale on this day, until MONDAY
the 21st day of October next—Notice therefore
is given, That the said Trustees will, on that
day, proceed to expose to **PUBLIC SALE**, for
ready money, the several LOTS in the said
town, agreeable to the act of assembly establish-
ing the same.

Charles Little,

W. Payne,

Richard Fitzhugh,

H. Gunnel, jun.

Wm. Middleton,

Daniel McChichester,

Francis Coffey,

Daniel Lewis,

John C. Hunter.

MONDAY, the 10th day } (29) dft

of August, 1805.

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,
Neabco Furnace, and its Ap-
pendages, with 4 or 5000 acres
of Land adjoining.

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within
four miles of the Potomac. The soil is
generally adapted to the produce of small grain—
and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will
be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A
description of the land is thought unnecessary, as
those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first
view it. The payments required will be one-
third cash, and the balance in two annual instal-
ments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land,
and no deed will be made until the last payment
is complied with. Any person wishing to pur-
chase, may know the terms by applying to Mr.
Thomas T. Page, living near the premises; who
is fully authorized by me, to sell the whole or
any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable Mine Bank, in
Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

Leonard-Town Races.

THE Leonard-Town Jockey Club RACES,
are the 15th and 16th of October next.—
The first day's is for FORTY GUINEAS, and
the second for TWENTY GUINEAS, agree-
able to the rules of said club.

By order,

E. J. MILLARD, Sec'y.

August 26. d2w7t

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial, fast sailing
SHIP

William and John,

Thomas Woodhouse, Master.

Carries 350 hogheads of tobacco,

50 or 2300 barrels of flour. Ap-
ply to the Master on board, or

James Patton,

Who has for Sale,

Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, old, and of good
flavor

Jamaica Spirit, in puncheons

Molasses, in hogheads

A pipe of Old London particular Madeira
Wine

Mascovado Sugar, in hhds. and bls.

New York prime Beef and Pork

Loaf Sugar, in hhds.

Qadiz Salt

Coffee, in bags.

September 17. d

SHIP.

UNITED STATES,

J. M. SPEAKE,

Arrived at Liverpool, in per-
fect safety, after a passage of 26
days; and expected to sail about

the beginning of August, with FALL GOODS,
for Alexandria and George Town. She may be
expected by the 20th instant, and as we are de-
sirous of giving her dispatch so as to place her at
Liverpool for an early ship next spring, for this
river, we will either charter, or take in part
freight to a convenient port in France, or to
Cannes and a Market, or LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

September 4. d

FOR SALE,

A few likely **NEGROES**.

For terms, apply to

BENJAMIN DULANY,

Who will offer at Public Sale, on the 1st of
November next, at his plantation near the
Falls Church,

All his Stock & Farming Utensils,
of every description,

On a credit of 6 months—the purchasers giving
bond with good security for the payment.

September 5. dft

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United
States for the fifth circuit in the Virginia
district, pronounced at the May term, 1803,
in behalf of ROBERT BIRD against Josiah
Watson and John Love; will be sold to the
highest bidder for ready money,

AN ESTATE or PLANTATION, in the
county of Prince William, called Buck-
land—and one in the county of Westmoreland,
called Chantilly; for the purpose of raising the
sum of twelve thousand dollars with interest
thereon, to be computed after the rate of five
per centum per annum, from the 10th day of
November, 1795; and the further sum of nine
thousand four hundred and fifty four dollars and
eighty eight cents, with like interest, to be com-
puted from the 10th day of May, 1798.

The sale of the above-mentioned estates will
be made on the premises; that of Buckland to
take place on the 14th day of October next—
from which only the sum of eight thousand three
hundred and forty six dollars, with interest, at
six per centum per annum, to be computed from
the 25th day of July, 1797, and the expense of
sale thereof is to be raised, and the residue from
that called Chantilly, the sale of which will take
place on the 16th day of the same month.

Benjamin Mobby, D. M.

FOR

Joseph Scott, M. V. D.

September 5. dft4th Oct.

Mutual Insurance Office,

RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1805.

THE members of the Mutual Insurance Com-
pany against Fire on Goods and Furniture
in the State of Virginia, are hereby notified that
a second full quota is found to be necessary, and
is hereby called for, to be paid by each member
of this company to the cashier-general on or be-
fore the first day of October next.

The members of this company will be pleased
to take notice, that all who fail to comply with
this requisition will cease to be insured after the
day fixed on for the payment of the said quota
until payment is made. And in order to place
this institution on a respectable footing, it is
deemed necessary to motion immediately against
all delinquents—so that no indulgence need be
expected after the first day of October next.

Benjamin DuVal, President.

PRINTING, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this office.

From the London Courier, June 26.

External politics.—Perhaps the debates of last week afford us more insight into the situation of our external politics than of our internal.

Two different systems of political conduct in the present war, are proposed by the opposition and the administration.—The one wishes us to propose to France a general congress for the settlement of all disputes; a measure which they think would end in some peace, of which all these powers would be the guarantee. The other suggests that the wiser way would be to establish, first a co-operation with some of the continental powers, and to act upon the principle of joint peace, or joint war.

To the first of these proposals there is this objection, that France would be less likely to accede to, fair and honorable terms, when she saw us propose peace separately, than when she saw us connected and co-operating with other powers. In the one case she might think that were she to refuse our terms offered separately, she would only still have to encounter separate war, in the other she would have cause to believe that the refusal of fair terms, offered by powers acting in concert, would lead to a more extensive warfare. Lord Grenville says, that if we proposed peace upon fair terms, and they were not acceded to, we might be sure of a vigorous co-operation in carrying on the war. But does he not see that it would be much wiser in the first instance, to induce the other powers to co-operate with us vigorously in any propositions we might offer for peace; and that co-operation would give more strength and dignity to our position, and add redoubled weight to our overtures? The difference between the ministerial and the opposition principle is, that the former proposes co-operation in the first instance, before we offer peace, whilst the latter would have us offer peace, without waiting for vigorous co-operation; indulging the confident belief that should offers of peace be rejected, vigorous co-operation would there follow that rejection, in other words, they wish to prefer an uncertainty to a certainty. Another point to be considered is, whether if we evince a disposition to make a separate peace, we can reasonably expect in the event, of a refusal to accept our terms, any vigorous co-operation in the prosecution of the war? After having offered to make a separate peace, the continental powers could not doubt our disposition to make such a peace, and they might suspect that we should carry that disposition into execution, as soon as we had found that their co-operation had enabled us to procure those terms which, when we had made a separate offer, had been rejected. If they entertain such suspicions, it is natural to suppose they would feel much inclined to offer us any vigorous co-operation? Mr. Pitt therefore has acted upon the principle of vigorous co-operation, and of a just peace or joint war; which we have endeavored to prove to be the wiser principle of the two.

Of the state of the negotiations with the continental powers, we know nothing, further than that they have been conducted upon the principle to which we have alluded. Perhaps we ought to look to Russia for those lights which the minister does not feel it yet to be his duty to afford us.—Knowing that our communications with Russia have for their object joint peace or joint war; that Russia is about to send a negotiator to Paris for the avowed purpose of a pacific overture, it must be inferred we are concerned in that overture, and that an attempt is to be made to procure a joint peace.

But if our expectations of negotiation have not vanished, our expectations of any successful result from any negotiation for peace, have been considerably diminished by the intelligence we received yesterday. Bonaparte has taken grounds and laid down principles, which if he abides by, peace between this country and France is at a remote distance indeed. If his sine qua non of peace be the assent to his definition of the right of blockade by land as well as by sea; in other words, the admission of a definition which renders the exercise of that right on our part utterly impossible, all negotiation must be perfectly fruitless. We shall never accede to his interpretation. But if our expectations of successful negotiation for peace be but feeble, our expectation of a vigorous co-operation in the prosecution of the war have been strengthened. That confident assertions so recently made by the French government, the war would not extend to the continent, has been abandoned, and Bonaparte confines himself to a mere hope that the peace of the continent may not be disturbed. But he seems to think it not at

all improbable that his hopes may be disappointed. If he were as confident that Italy would remain tranquil, he would hardly have contemplated the event of his presence being necessary for the preservation of his kingdom of Italy.

There is but one power in Europe that can disturb the peace of that part of the continent, or make Italy the seat of war, Austria. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable us to judge what impression the seizure of Genoa will produce upon the Austrian government, but it is impossible that they can view it with a favorable eye. The sentiments of the Austrian cabinet have evidently undergone a change since Italy was annexed to the crown of France.

Before, however, we received the last intelligence from Italy, we were prepared by some expression made use of by Mr. Pitt, to think the co-operation of Austria with this country, either for the restoration of peace, or the prosecution of the war, an event not at all improbable. Mr. Pitt evidently alluded to other powers when he allowed "that Russia alone, independent of other continental powers, was not efficient for effectually reducing the power of France. To interest other powers in the same cause, became a matter of the utmost consequence, though it was a matter extremely difficult to accomplish. The secrecy which such negotiations required; the discussion of the circumstances connected with such a close union of interests and the arrangement of the means by which the different members of the confederacy could all be brought to act together, were all reasons why the communications alluded to in the message could not yet be satisfactorily explained." It is evident that Mr. Pitt by these expressions does not allude to Sweden, whom every body knows it would be no difficult matter to interest against France: he does not allude to Prussia: he can only allude to Austria; but we observe that Mr. Fox has no very confident expectations of success from any co-operation of Russia or even Austria in the prosecution of the war. For our own parts we will not entertain such a desponding idea as that the power of France is so great as to be irresistible; to encourage and recommend universal apathy, servility and submission. Let us not so despair of the welfare and happiness of Europe; let us believe that there is no tyranny so extensive & gigantic, which unanimity, strengthened by virtue, and which valor, armed by justice, may not at length overthrow.

[There were many points which we had intended to touch upon, but which the length to which this article has extended, has prevented us. We meant to have made some remarks upon the inconsistency of those who, after having offered worse terms at Lisle, declaim against the peace of Amiens. We intended too to have dwelt upon that part of Mr. Pitt's speech in which, proving our financial resources to be so flourishing and ample, he dispelled those gloomy phantoms which had been conjured up by Mr. Grey. To these points we shall, no doubt, have frequent opportunities of alluding hereafter. At present we shall content ourselves with quoting the words of Mr. Pitt. "It is most consoling and encouraging to the country to reflect that instead of going on as in former wars, twenty millions of war taxes raised without any material inconvenience to the commerce, the manufactures, or the agriculture of the empire. In addition to this, we find eight millions annually set aside to operate the gradual reduction of the national debt; when we find the taxes, great as they are, becoming more productive every year; when we see the burthens to which the necessities of the state have subjected us attended with increasing industry, and their consequences private and public opulence, there is no one who must not feel proud and elated with the cheering prospect which all those unfortunate coincidents offer to our view."]

From the United States Gazette. SPOILIATIONS ON OUR COMMERCE.

Ever since the introduction of "economies" into our system of government, and the consequent reduction of our navy to the "least competent force," our neutral rights have become, systematically, an object of scorn and derision with every nation with whom we are connected. The armed ships of England and France have, for nearly two years, been in the habit of blockading our ports and harbours; attacking and capturing each other within our jurisdiction; seizing upon our vessels in sight of port, and impressing our seamen and citizens in open defiance of our sovereignty and their protections. Nay, the miserable Spaniard, who has hardly an existence or a name among the independent nations of

the earth, rises into a momentary importance when put in comparison with a government still more pusillanimous than his own; and unable to resist the temptation of showing that there is one power on earth sufficiently contemptible to be spurned and trampled on with impunity even by him, he too erects his crest, affects to play the bully; seizes upon our vessels public and private; refuses to satisfy our claims, which have once been acknowledged as fair and valid; and suffers our ministers, one after another, to make him humble court; to pray, that he will graciously be pleased, in his great mercy, to do us justice; and then to depart as they went, leaving him hereafter either to grant or reject our prayers (for they cannot be called demands) as humour or interest may dictate.

Such is the situation of our foreign relations. Yet "Gallio cares for none of these things."—Our administration, sufficiently occupied and amused about horned frogs, salt mountains, and prairie dogs, leave the subordinate concerns of national rights to their own course.

It is true, that during the last session of congress the clamours of the country became so great in consequence of the injuries and insults that were heaped upon us, in our very harbours, that government was at length forced to affect some solicitude upon the subject. It then became a question what was to be done. To send and remonstrate with those governments by whose subjects the outrages were committed, demanding reparation, and at the same time preparing by force to repel future aggressions if they should be found to be authorised, would be to act just as general Washington and Mr. Adams had acted before; and of course would be very unphilosophical and anti-republican. After much deliberation and consultation, a law was finally passed just at the close of the session, entitled "An act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbours of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction." This law enacts, that foreigners, in armed vessels, shall not commit insults and outrages in our ports and harbours; and if they do, that our marshals, and constables, and militia men shall go and take them out of their ships of war and have them before our justices, by whom they shall be fined and imprisoned and sent out of the country, and that they shall never come here again.

If any thing was before wanting to render us completely ridiculous as well as contemptible in the eyes of foreign nations, it was just such a law; a law, which was intended merely to be talked of, and to enable the friends of the administration to say that something had been done for the vindication of our national rights and sovereignty; a law which at the time of its passage we predicted would never be carried into execution; because, paltry and inadequate as it is, we knew that the administration would never have the courage to execute it.

The event has verified the prediction. Those very humiliating insults which that law was to prevent and punish, have been daily increasing; there is now scarcely a port of any consequence in the U. States which is not blockaded in form by armed vessels of some foreign power, and scarcely a mail arrives that does not bring intelligence of some violence committed upon the persons or the property of the citizens of this "free, sovereign, and independent nation." Where then is this formidable law which was to arm Mr. Jefferson with power to overawe the nations of Europe, and compel them to observe the laws of nations and respect the rights of neutrality? Is it totally inadequate to the object, that it should sleep in perfect inactivity at such a time as this! If so, the more shame to those who made it and those who praise it, when they ought to have been doing something that would be efficient for our protection and for the preservation of peace in our ports and harbours. On the contrary, will it be said by any one that the act was dictated by political wisdom, and that it is competent to the object for which it was made? The very acknowledgment is the severest of all reproaches upon the chief magistrate of the union, who having in his hands the means of protecting our rights looks on with perfect unconcern, for month after month, and sees them made the sport, the derision, and the prey of every paltry picaroon that navigates our waters, while he is amusing himself and the nation with knick-knacks, and playthings that would disgrace a school boy.

Wanted to Purchase,
50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts,
and 250 stout Chestnut RAILS.
Apply to the Printer.
Aug 19, d.

LONDON, August 7.

The merchants at Leeds and the rest of Yorkshire, have come to a resolution not to ship any goods in neutral vessels, to any port whatever, American ships to American ports excepted.

Alarming riots occurred at Vienna on the 6th and 7th of July, on account of the high price of bread. The military had to fire on the mobs, and several persons were killed.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.

It is remarkable that the price of bread should still increase, notwithstanding the large importations to different parts of the kingdom.

The wheat imported into the port of London for four days, as per bill of entry, is as follows:

15th of July, 7,090,	
16th, 11,400,	
17th, 4,360,	
18th, 22,570,	
Total	45,420 quarters.

There never was a greater importation of grain into Shields in so short a space of time than took place during last week. Not fewer than 17 vessels laden with that valuable article have arrived, whose joint cargoes amount to about 5500 quarters of wheat, and 8700 of rye.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

COMBINED FLEET.

By an arrival at Plymouth, from Bilbao, advices are said to be received, informing, that admiral Calder was off Ferrol, on the 12th August; and had heard nothing of the combined fleets since his engagement with them.

If this news is correct, and that also, which has been received from Lisbon, stating, that previous to the 7th August the combined French and Spanish fleets had left Vigo, they must have proceeded in a direction when they would be likely to fall in with lord Nelson, who was off Cape St. Vincents on the 28th July standing towards Ferrol.

A gentleman, who arrived in the *Perseverance*, from Marseilles, informs, that the most current topic of conversation, at that place, was, the projected partition of Switzerland, by France, and some of the other neighboring Potentates of Europe. The Emperor Napoleon, it was said, was to have those parts, which border on the French territory; while Austria, as a requital of her acquiescence, in the plan, was to be put in possession of the German Cantons.

Letters received in town on Friday last, from several intelligent American gentlemen in Bordeaux, speak in the language of seriousness, that from the measures of the French government, which were then taking place on the sea coast there was every appearance that the long talked of invasion of England, would take place in the course of this summer.

The Emperor was hastening his journey to Bologne; moorings were preparing at Cherbourg for the shipping; immense bodies of troops were marching to the coast; and the flotilla, in every direction in movement.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.

Let Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet peruse the following communication, on the part of the British government, in answer to a letter from the Merchants, which complained of depredations on their Commerce, and if there is a single spark of American feeling among the groupe, let them blush for their tame endurance of the insults and injuries that have been heaped upon the American Seamen and Merchants:

"A letter having been written to the lords of the admiralty, complaining of the depredations committed on the British commerce by the enemy's privateers cruising off the coast of America, the following answer was yesterday returned to the merchants, by the secretary to the admiralty:

"Having laid before my lords commissioners of this admiralty your letter of the 22d instant, respecting the danger to which the British commerce is exposed on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, from the great number of French and Spanish privateers, cruising there, I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint you, that they have seen a copy of your letter to vice admiral sir Andrew Mitchell, and directed him to take the necessary measures for the protection of the trade, on that part of the coast.

"I am gentlemen, your very humble servant,

JW. MARSDEN.

Dated, 31st July, 1805.

BALTIMORE, Sept.

Arrived, ship *Fame*, from Liverpool. August 19, spoke the ship *Mag*, Liverpool for New-York. August 37, spoke the schooner *Brothers*, while firing oil each. 31st, la

spoke the ship *John* and *Castro* for Quebec, out 40, 30, long. 65, wa

English sloop of war *Ind* from the American ship *O* *Hussey*, from Amsterda

detained by the *Cambr* Hook, and ordered to H

Nantucket bearing N. E. water, spoke the ship *Er* 31 days from Bord

detained by the British s of Montaug Point, and the Captain Thompson

engagement between the of R. Calder, and add, the engagement the

were seen by a Boston b steering W. S. W. 1 *Fame*, Messrs. William theatre; *Elisha* Rigs, o *John* Wood, of Boston; d London.

Also, sch'r *Rosanna*, from Havana. Left, 6 *Nay*; ship *Lucy* Ann, Bolton, all of Baltimore. Also, brig *Alliance*, from Havana. Left

just arrived. Also, brig *S. W. cap* from Havana. Also, brig *Hibernia*, from Havana. A frig

from Havana; it was said carrying 400 troops to B Also, the brig *Eagle* from Matanzas. Left

Eliza, Williams, of B 10 days; briy *Susanna* delphia, to sail in 3 day Sned, of do. in 1 day brig belonging to Char instant, off Carysfort R spoke a *Providence* wr

and saw the brig *Mine* loaded with sugars; s and lost her rudder; h out by the wreckers: a Havana for Charleston totally lost there the sa

Alexandria Daily MONDAY, SE

Captain Burger, of f rived at New-York fr gust 20, spoke the br mond, 18 days from she had been boarder British frigate and in Nelson had fallen in fleet, and taken 5 sail

By the brig *Hibernia* learn, that the Ameri that place was again o

FROM I

The ship *Maria*, ca ed on the 9th inst in stadt. When the Ma there was every prosp ing a party in the war were fitting out with a and her armies were ing for active operati

French account of th nists

Captain Allen arriv St. Sebastian, inform in a French paper " Spanish combined fle Ferrol) with 15 or 1 and that an engagem lasted 3 hours; the E ed off; it was further of the combined fle that two Spanish sai ing after the battle co

Fruits of Fed

The 3d installmen late British treaty, of 4000000 sterling, in London.

under the present g Mr. Pinckney has b a diplomatic skill obtained nothing

12WC

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the throat, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a fever cold caught several months ago. He breathed with great difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Newer Disorders,	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions,	Stomach and back,
Lowness of Spirits,	Indigestion,
Loss of appetite,	Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysterical affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Internal weakness,	Relaxations,
Scindal weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Fluorbus (or whites),	Obstinate gleet,
Burnetts,	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 47, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and only in its being suited to every age and constitution contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent.

which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4.

FOR SALE,

The FARM on which I live, CONTAINING between 5 and 600 acres of level Land, well adapted in general to receive the Plaster of Paris as a manure—on the post-road from the City of Washington to Port Tobacco; and about 8 miles below Piscataway. On it is every necessary building, plenty of excellent spring water and a pump at the door—fruit trees in abundance and great variety, an excellent kitchen garden, several clover lots, some valuable low meadow ground, and wood and timber to last many years. Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed will view the premises previous to any contract, and therefore a further description is unnecessary.

If I sell the land, it shall be given up to the purchaser 1st January next—And previous to that time, I will sell

All my moveable Property & Crop made, with some few exceptions.

Being extremely infirm and unable to manage a farm, my object is to retire to some town or city and spend the remnant of my life.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in hand, one third at the end of 12 months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third at the end of two years, with legal interest thereon. Bonds with security, and a lien on the land, will be required.

George Lee.

Charles Conant, May 4.

TO BE LET,

The HOUSE on Fairfax-street now occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Possession will be given on the first of July. Apply to Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Alexandria. The valuable LOTS on King, Columbus, and Washington Streets; the LOTS on the Mall, lately advertised for sale; or any other Lots belonging to the subscriber, for sale by him, on reasonable terms.

LEESBURG, May 21.

STEPHEN COOKE.

MILLS FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, that valuable property, known by the name of

COLUMBIA MILL,

Situated on the south bank of Major Abraham's creek, below the confluence of the Kentucky channel of the North river, and four miles North of Hudson, being one of the best streams in the State of New York, four run of burr stones erected in the mill, together with all the machinery, constructed in the best and most convenient manner for the manufactory of flour. The water is navigable along side of the mill for boats drawing 5 feet water. The advantages which this situation affords for the manufactory of flour are numerous, and will be best appreciated by any person wishing to engage in that line of business, by a view of the premises.

For price and terms of payment, which will be made easy to the purchaser, and to whom an indisputable title will be given. Apply to

Elisha Jenkins, at Albany.

O R,

John Allport, at Hudson.

September 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to Deeds of Trust from Philip Wanton to the subscriber will be sold on the premises, at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 5th day of October, ensuing,

Six Lots of Ground,

Handsomely situated on Stump-Hill, about two miles west from Alexandria, described in the plat of said tract by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, lying in one body, and containing about 36 acres, being subject to pay of the original purchase money two installments due 20 January and 20 July past, in amount \$97 13-100 dollars. The terms of trust are CASH; but some credit will be allowed on satisfactory security.

In like manner, will be sold, In the town of Centerville, 25 miles from Alexandria, at 11 o'clock, on the 12th day of October next,

A valuable Lot of Ground, together with the improvements thereon; consisting of a good Frame Dwelling-House, a Tannery, a Varn, Bark-House, &c. convenient for the tanning business.

Samuel Craig, Trustee.

September 2.

Valuable Property for Sale.

On the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold on a long credit, at public vendue, on the premises,

THAT large STONE WAREHOUSE on the corner of Wolfe and Union Streets; one half of a Ground Rent of £131 18/- arising out of the District-house immediately opposite; one half of the Wharf that was built by general Roberdeau, and a number of Vacant Lots on Water, Wolfe, and Union Streets.

The property will be shown to any person applying to the subscriber.

THOMAS PATTEN.

August 19.

Ground-Rents for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and one, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Coffee-House, two separate Ground-Rents, secured by valuable Lots in this town, for £20 17 3 Virginia Currency.

J. H. Hooe, Assignee of the estate of John Gill—a bankrupt.

September 5.

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the State of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain the title indisputable, and an old military one. The terms of the sale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a confidentiable part of the purchase money. Those gentlemen who intend to settle in the State, and who wish to purchase, may find it their interest to call upon me. I have the certificate of the John Brackenridge, Esq. and others, showing the title, situation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

August 5.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, administrator to the estate and effects of Eugene Hanly, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the estate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will please to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

August 14.

PRINTED DAILY, BY S. S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. V.1

Public

On TUESDAY

at 10 o'clock, will be sold

R U N

In hds. and bls. French

tin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy

Jugar in hds. stierces and

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dipt Candles

Railins in kegs, boxes and

Wigs in kegs and trails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FU

&c.

A Variety of DR

among which

Cloths, Coatings, K

Duffs, Plaies, Kerleys,

Serges, Blaficks, blue F

Calimancoes, Russels, Ya

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silfina do.

Onaburga and Ticklenb

Mulin and Muslin Hand

India Muslins and Table

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hat

articles.

Philip

Dec. 20.

PUBLIC S

By virtue of a dec

James Davidson to the sub

the payment of thirteen hun

seph Thomas and Josiah Pa

to PUBLIC SALE, to the

ready money, on the premis

the 12th day of October ne

the afternoon, a HOUSE a

street, between Water and

occupied by the said James

vern. The House is large

and is in a part of the tow

business of any kind—and t

take place.

G. De

September 19.

Alexander Sm

Have just received from o

ria, from L

72 boxes of L

In uncommon g

They also keep

Sugar, in hds. and b

Jamaica Rum, in hhd

Loaf and Lump Sugar

New-England Rum,

Salt, of different kind

Imperial and Young

Whiskey, by the hhd

And other GROCER

which they will sell low

for country produce.

N. B. We also contin

assortment of BOLTING

the best FLOUR for fami

the highest price for FLA

September 19.

The Subscriber ha

And now offers for Sale,

street

A few hundred w

Almonds; 32 boxes Liff

superior quality, and a la

bon Baskets of various fr

In addition to the above,

A complete assortm

TIONA

All of which he will se

or retail, remarkably low

September 19.

RYE WH

50 barrels strong and

key,

A few hogheads prim

20 1/8 chels Young

superior quality,

Assorted Parent Shot,

Gunpowder, from F to

general assortment of Lique

FOR SALE, by

Mandev

September 18.

TO R

A convenient two

Wilkes street, opposit

For terms apply to,

July 6.